DATED: February 4, 2008

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v.

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Bar License No. 73786. In addition to the judgment amount, Skuld seeks post-judgment interest

For the Northern District of California

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using the legal rate of 3.32% per annum.

United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

United States District Court

On January 10, 2008, the Court held a hearing on the matter. At the hearing, the Court sought further information regarding Hall's monthly expenses and income, and requested information regarding his wife's income. While Hall stated that his wife worked as a real estate agent, he was unable to provide any specific income amount. Accordingly, the Court permitted Hall one week to file further briefing on these issues. Although permitted this opportunity, Hall filed no further briefing.

LEGAL STANDARD

A final judgment for the recovery of money entered by a federal district court outside of California may be enforced in California by registering it in a federal district in California. 28 U.S.C. § 1963. Under the statute, a judgment may be registered by filing a certified copy of the judgment in the California district when the judgment has become final by appeal or expiration of the time for appeal. *Id.* "A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner." *Id.*

A district court has authority to enforce a money judgment in accordance with the practice and procedure of the state in which it sits. Fed. R. Civ. P. 69(a); *Duchek v. Jacobi*, 646 F.2d 415, 416 (9th Cir. 1981). Under California law, all property of the judgment debtor is subject to enforcement of a money judgment. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 708.510(a). This includes the debtor's right to payments due or to become due, whether or not such right is conditioned upon future developments. *Id.* The Court has broad discretion in determining whether to order an assignment, and may consider all relevant factors, including: "(1) [t]he reasonable requirements of a judgment debtor who is a natural person and of persons supported in whole or in part by the judgment debtor; (2) [p]ayments the judgment debtor is required to make or that are deducted in satisfaction of other judgments and wage assignments, including earnings assignment orders for support; (3) [t]he amount remaining due on the money judgment; and (4) [t]he amount being or to be received in satisfaction of the right to payment that may be assigned." Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 708.510(c).

Filed 01/24/2008

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For the Northern District of California

United States District Court

APPLICATION TO THE CASE AT BAR

Here, the Court may enforce Skuld's judgment from the Western District of Kentucky because Skuld properly registered a certified copy in this district on November 7, 2007. (Doc. #1.) In considering the factors in California Civil Procedure ("CCP") section 708.510(c), the Court finds an assignment order appropriate in this instance.

As to the first factor, the Court recognizes that Hall may claim an exemption for earnings from his California State Bar number which he proves are necessary for his support or the support of his family. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 706.051(b). Hall has presented a declaration attesting that his monthly expenses total \$4,186.00. However, he failed to provide any information regarding his total monthly income, leaving the Court with no indication that he is unable, despite his monthly expenses, to satisfy the judgment. See Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 703.580(b) ("the exemption claimant has the burden of proof"). Further, although Hall included a \$700.00 monthly expense for his wife's medical insurance, he failed to state whether his wife has any income. When questioned at the January 10 hearing, Hall stated that his wife is a real estate agent, but provided no specific information regarding her income. And, despite the Court giving him the opportunity to submit further briefing on this issue, Hall failed to comply. Thus, the Court shall make its exemption determination based on the limited declaration in Hall's opposition and his testimony at the January 10 hearing.

While the Court finds it appropriate to exempt his monthly family support expenses, Hall cannot claim \$700.00 for his wife's medical insurance because he stated that his wife has income, and he failed to show that she is unable to pay the insurance costs on her own. Accordingly, Hall may claim \$3,486.00 in monthly expenses. Given his failure to provide his and his spouse's income, the Court is also inclined to split the remaining expenses in half. However, the Court shall err on the side of caution and not engage in guessing games.

In his opposition, Hall argues that any earnings from his work as a solo practitioner are exempt under CCP § 487.010, which provides that "earnings" are exempt from attachment. CCP further defines "earnings" as "compensation payable by an employer to an employee for personal

services performed by such employee, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus or otherwise." Cal. Code Civ Proc. § 706.011(a). "Employee means a public officer and any individual who performs services subject to the right of the employer to control both what shall be done and how it shall be done." *Id.* § 706.011(c). As a solo practitioner, Hall meets neither of these definitions. In *Moses v. DeVersecy*, 157 Cal. App. 3d 1071 (1984), the defendant argued that, as a self-employed accountant, his earnings fell under the exemption because his clients could control his work. *Id.* at 1074. The court, however, found that the exemption did not apply because "a self-employed certified public accountant is not subject to the control of his clients in what work could be done or how the work should be done." *Id.* The Court finds the same result here where, as a solo practitioner, Hall is not subject to the control of his clients.

In support of his exemption argument, Hall cites to Gamble v. Utley, 86 Cal. App. 414 (1927), in which the court found that a district attorney's wages fell within the exemption. However, the Court in Moses addressed this very argument: "A district attorney is employed by the county and this relationship is quite different from a self-employed certified public accountant." Moses, 157 Cal. App. 3d at 1074. Thus, the present case is distinguishable from Gamble because Hall is a solo practitioner, and not an attorney employed by the government. Accordingly, Hall is not entitled to the exemption.

As to the second factor, Hall has not presented evidence that he is required to make payments in satisfaction of other judgments. Finally, as to the third and fourth factors, Skuld states in its motion that Hall has made no effort to satisfy the Judgment, and Skuld confirmed at the January 10 hearing that Defendant Black Crystal Company has also made no effort to satisfy the Judgment. Accordingly, these factors all weigh in favor of an assignment order.

CONCLUSION

Based on this analysis, the Court GRANTS Skuld's motion for an assignment order. The Court hereby ASSIGNS to Judgment Creditor Assranceforeningen Skuld the interest, if any, of Judgment Debtor Patrick T. Hall in his rights to payment of money due or to become due generated through the use of California State Bar License No. 73786, including, without limitation, accounts

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Document 12

Filed 02/04/2008

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Case 3:07-mc-80256-MJJ

PROOF OF SERVICE

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE

I, Timothy Carl Aires, am employed in the aforesaid county, State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action; my business address is: 180 Newport Center Drive, Suite 260, Newport Beach, California 92660.

On February 4, 2008, I served the document entitled: Notice of Entry Re: Assignment Order Re: Rights to Payment of Money Due or to Become Due on all interested parties in this action by placing a true and correct copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

Patrick T. Hall 1005 Terra Nova Boulevard, Unit 5 Pacifica, CA 94044

Patrick T. Hall 1112 Balboa Way Pacifica, CA 94044

(check applicable paragraphs) X (BY MAIL IN THE OR

- (BY MAIL IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS) I am readily familiar with the business practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service and the fact that correspondence would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business; On this date, the above-named correspondence was placed for deposit at Newport Beach, CA and placed for collection and mailing following ordinary business practices.
- _ (BY PERSONAL SERVICE) I caused such document to be served by hand on the addressee.
- _____ (BY EXPRESS SERVICE) I caused such document to be deposited in a box or other facility regularly maintained by the express service carrier or delivered to an authorized courier or driver authorized by the express service carrier to receive documents, in an envelope or package designated by the express service carrier with delivery fees paid or provided for, addressed to the person on whom it is to be served.
 - (State) I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
- X (Federal) I declare (or certify, verify or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on February 4, 2008

Signature of Declarant